

Our Daily Bread

Sliced Thin by The Editor
—Alex. H. Washburn

Roosevelt

His Magic Voice

Is Stilled

Twice in your correspondent's career the telegraph has tapped out the words that electrify a newspaper office: "The president is dead!"

The night of August 2, 1923, William G. Harding died on the West Coast. But he had been ill long. While profoundly moved, the nation found the news not unexpected.

But what happened late Thursday afternoon was a stunning shock. All of us were braced for an Extra—but not this. All eyes were on Berlin. There hadn't been the slightest hint of trouble at home.

It was charged in the 1944 campaign that Mr. Roosevelt wasn't a well man, but his physicians said he was; and his campaign proved it. Sometimes there were between-the-lines inferences in congress debate, more recently, that the president wasn't up to par; but his journey to and from Yalta, and his vigorous command of affairs as our arms drove forward to the gates of Berlin, gave all these rumors the lie.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt, we prefer to believe, was a well and able man up to perhaps a month ago. Now he is dead at only 63. Knowing that the American presidency is the hardest, most nerve-racking job in the world, you may agree that the man who was starting on his 13th year in it was suddenly exhausted.

The obvious comparison for this tragic moment is with the death of Lincoln, when North and South had been lately at each other's throats; or with Wilson, who was stricken down just as he sought to swing America over to the League of Nations as a bulwark of future peace.

But Franklin Delano Roosevelt's death is a greater tragedy than either of these.

Lincoln's death concerned the United States alone.

Wilson was more nearly the world figure that Roosevelt was, but even had he lived, and had the League been established, it might not have worked as he intended it to—for the Europe of that day was split up into several quarreling and important powers, Britain, France, Italy and Russia.

This is the great tragedy in the death of Roosevelt: It introduces uncertainty into a world picture which, largely through his efforts, had been reduced to just three great powers: Britain, Russia, and our own country.

Alliances between these three could guarantee world peace where an unwieldy League of Nations might have failed.

It was Roosevelt who brought Churchill and Stalin together, and who finally made Russia feel that she had a cordial friend in the United States and at least a dependable ally in Great Britain.

I feel that history will mark this down as Franklin Delano Roosevelt's greatest accomplishment.

The man possessed of the world's finest radio voice had, when the blue ships were down, what it takes to bring two natural enemies together and make them allies. This is an action beyond the capacity of words to measure.

And the fate of the war, and of millions of lives—many of them our own—hung on this action.

I like to believe Franklin Delano Roosevelt died knowing the major part of his work was finished—the purpose of his life accomplished, while he yet lived.

And in this tragic hour every American will look in his own heart and resolve to demand that his country live up to the responsibilities to which our late leader has committed us.

May we resolve that America shall work wholeheartedly with Britain and Russia, both for war and the peace to come—to conquer distrust, to endure quarreling with patience, and finally bring out of chaos that sunlit peace on which F.D.R. kept his eyes unwaveringly.

Star Extra Is Put Out in 45 Minutes After Death Flash

Forty-five minutes from the time the Associated Press confirmed the death of President Roosevelt late Thursday afternoon "The Star" had an Extra on the street, with two columns of new telegraph matter and pictures of both Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman, next president.

In the Extra, "The Star" referred to Mr. Roosevelt as "the 32nd president". Actually he was the 31st, and Mr. Truman is the 32nd.

The error occurred not only here but on the leased wires and on the radio, Thursday night and Friday morning.

It occurred because the great newspaper reference book, "World Almanac" (New York), lists Mr. Roosevelt as No. 32. A president counts for just one number, regardless how many terms he serves—if the terms are consecutive.

But one American president, Grover Cleveland, served a term, was defeated, and then re-elected. Cleveland appears as both the 22nd and 24th president, Benjamin Harrison having been the 23rd.

So Mr. Roosevelt, while representing the 32nd administration, was actually only the 31st individual.

Fifty comets continuously circle the planet Jupiter.

Hope Star

46TH YEAR: VOL. 46—NO. 147

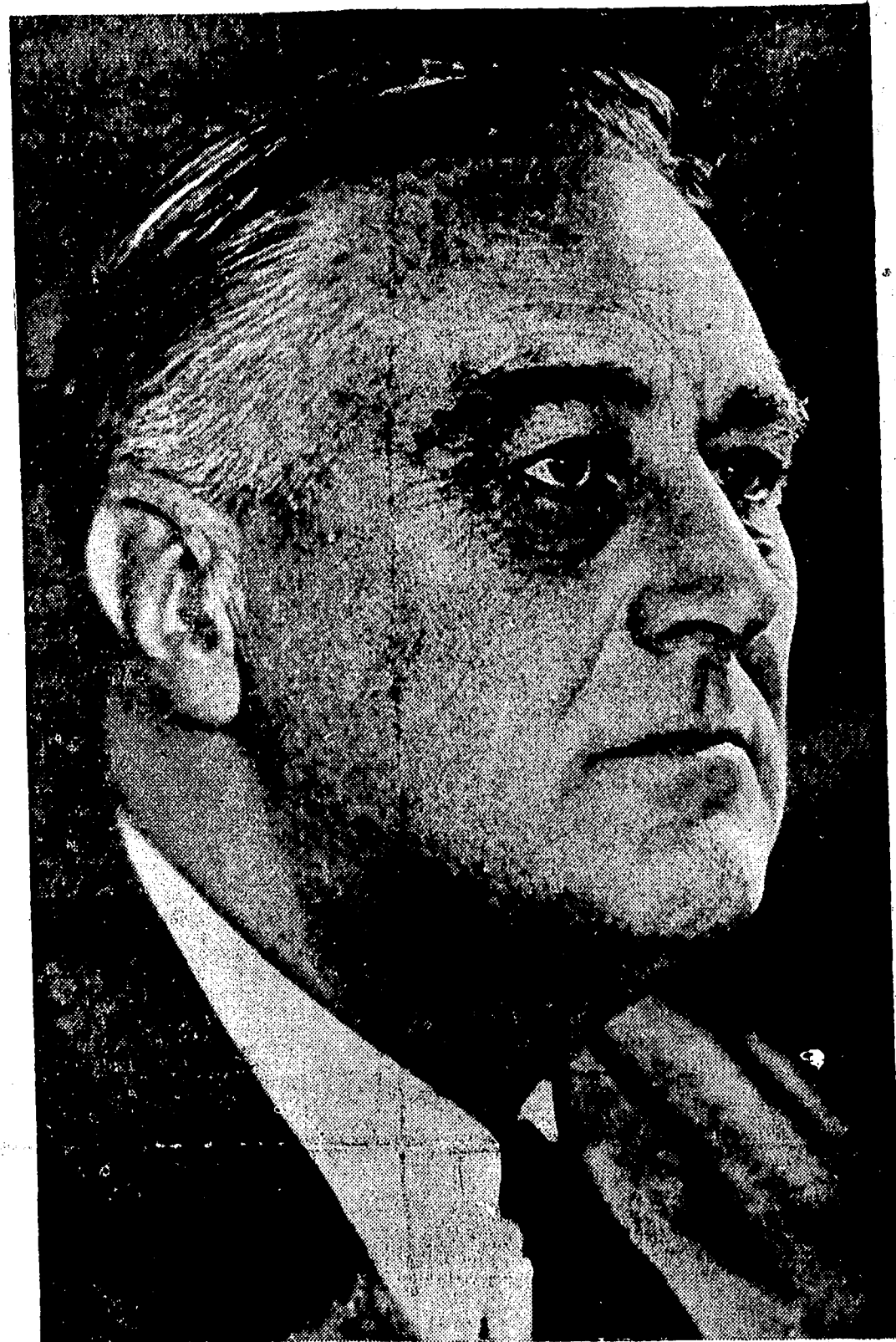
Star of Hope, 1899: Press, 1927. Consolidated January 18, 1929.

HOPE, ARKANSAS, FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1945

(AP)—Means Associated Press (NEA)—Means Newspaper Enterprise Ass'n.

PRICE 5c. COPY

World Mourns F. D. R.



FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT
31st President of the United States



HARRY S. TRUMAN
32nd President of the United States

Tribute Paid Roosevelt Around World

By The Associated Press

Around the world, the humble and the great paid mournful tribute today to Franklin Delano Roosevelt in words of praise and sorrow.

The flags of virtually all nations flew at half mast. Many governments decreed a period of mourning. Expressions of sympathy streamed into the White House from world capitals.

Prime Minister Churchill, Premier Stalin and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek addressed messages of condolence to Mrs. Roosevelt.

Churchill, declaring he personally had lost a "cherished friendship," said the president's death was "the loss of the British nation and of the cause of freedom in every land." Stalin said the Russians "highly valued President Roosevelt as a great organizer of the struggles of freedom-loving nations against the common enemy and as the leader in the cause of ensuring the security of the whole world." Chiang said the president's name would be a "cherished memory" and declared China's sorrow was intensified by the gratitude she owed him.

The news that the president had died was flashed quickly to troops in the field and sailors at sea, now fighting toward a victorious end of history's greatest war. They, like the people at home, were shocked and unbelieving.

One soldier in Britain, enroute back to the western front after a period in hospital, declared:

"We men up there really felt the president was our commander. His loss will be felt by all of us."

The American broadcasting station in Europe, informing the peoples of Europe in a special broadcast, declared "the world has lost its greatest champion for peace."

Both Berlin and Tokyo first relayed straight news accounts to their people, then later expressed

Parliament Adjourns; English Nation Stands in Mourning for the American President

London, April 13 —(UP)— A solemnly hushed House of Commons adjourned today in respect to the memory of President Roosevelt.

His shoulder bowed and face pale, Prime Minister Churchill informed the House of the death of "this great departed statesman and war leader," a "dear and cherished" friend.

Britain — King, prime minister and commoner — mourned that the president, their friend in the days of darkest despair, had been denied almost on the eve of victory the triumph of his war leadership.

The swelling chorus of tributes to the man who helped turn the tide of war by bracing Britain when she stood alone and under German bombs was mingled with widespread curiosity over the personality and policy of President Truman and expressions of satisfaction over his intention to carry on administration aims.

There was conjecture in the British press whether Churchill might fly to the funeral, but the British Press Association said Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden would attend as the British government representative.

Appearing tired and worn — there were reports he had been in lengthy conversation with Washington by telephone during the night — Churchill came before the House and asked that it adjourn out of respect to a man of "immortal renown."

Speaking with considerable emotion, he said, "it is not fitting that we should continue our work this day."

His few phrases were spoken in a voice hardly audible in the galleries above.

The prime minister then proposed that next Tuesday be set aside for tributes to the president by leaders of all parties.

Sitting on the government bench were members of the cabinet led by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden. All wore black ties. An unusually large number of Americans were in the visitors gallery.

In addressing the House, Churchill said:

"The House will have learned with deepest sorrow the grievous news which has come to us from across the Atlantic and which conveys to us the loss of the famous president of the United States, whose friendship for the cause of freedom and for the causes of the weak and poor have won him immortal renown."

"It is not fitting that we should continue our work this day, I feel that the house will wish to render its token of respect to the memory of this great departed statesman and war leader by adjourning immediately."

"I should propose that on Tuesday next tributes should be paid when we are assembled here by the leaders of various parties in the House and that we should afterward proceed with the business already announced."

The House adjourned at 11 a.m.

They will give the nation's new president a quick report on the situation at the fighting fronts, Truman, in turn, was expected to reiterate to them his pledge "that we will prosecute the war on both fronts, east and west, with all the vigor we possess to a successful conclusion."

Those called to the White House, an aide said, were Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of Navy James Forrestal, and three members of the joint chiefs of staff — Admiral William D. Leahy; Gen. George C. Marshall, and Admiral Ernest J. King.

On Capitol Hill plans were in the making for a joint session of Congress Monday at which Mr. Truman would address the House, Senate and nation.

The address, it went without saying, would constitute the new president's occasion for re-affirming and re-stating his pledge he gave on taking office to carry on to the best of his abilities the Roosevelt program for winning the war and winning the peace.

While the military chiefs gathered at the White House, Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., summoned before the state department the British, Russian and Chinese envoys to confirm to them Mr. Truman's desire that the San Francisco conference proceed as scheduled.

It is Mr. Truman's desire that San Francisco constitute a memorial

Truman Takes Office; Will Push War

By LYLE C. WILSON

Washington, April 13 —(UP)— President Harry S. Truman today took over the White House responsibility and called into quick conference America's military chiefs to confirm his pledge to carry the war, in the west and in the east, to a victorious conclusion.

Mr. Truman walked briskly into the White House at 9 a.m. and quickly called for the leaders of the nation's war effort to meet with him at 11 a.m.

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Russia, Whom Roosevelt Was First to Recognize, Mourns Her Great Friend and Ally

Moscow, April 13 —(UP)— Marshal Stalin hailed President Roosevelt in death today as "a great politician of world significance and a pioneer in the organization of peace and security after the war."

Russians hearing the first word of Mr. Roosevelt's death were stunned and deeply grieved. Their reaction was believed representative of the masses, as well as their highest leaders.

The Russians never forgot the fact that Mr. Roosevelt was the first president to recognize the Soviet regime.

Mr. Roosevelt's and Stalin's personalities clicked at the Tehran and Yalta conferences. They understood one another perfectly, parted genuine friends, and kept up extensive cable correspondence.

Once between sessions at Yalta, the two with an interpreter alone sat on a beach facing the Black Sea waves, chatting about everything but politics. Few if any foreign dignitaries could have had a similar session with Stalin.

Mr. Roosevelt's warmth and simple manner won the hearts of every Russian on his personal staff at Yalta. His chambermaid, a 60-year old peasant woman named Fenya who works in the third floor of the Hotel Metropole here, said the president was "such a dear fine sympathetic man."

Fenya wept when she heard of Mr. Roosevelt's death, as did several other members of the staff who served the president. Later he sent them personal letters of thanks and commendation.

Stalin's tribute to Mr. Roosevelt was expressed in messages he sent to Mrs. Roosevelt and President Truman.

That to Mrs. Roosevelt said: "Please accept my sincere condolence on the occasion of the death of your husband, and my expression of my sincere sympathy in your great sorrow."

"The Soviet people highly valued President Roosevelt as a great organizer of the struggle of freedom-loving nations against the common enemy and a leader in the cause of insuring security for the whole world."

To President Truman he messaged: "On behalf of the Soviet government and myself personally, I want to express profound condolence to the government of the United States of America on the occasion of the premature death of President Roosevelt."

"The American people and the United Nations have lost in Franklin Roosevelt a great politician of world significance and a pioneer in the organization of peace and security after the war."

Roosevelt's Funeral to Be at 3 Saturday

By D. HAROLD OLIVER

(Associated Press reporter who had "covered" Franklin Delano Roosevelt since 1936.)

Warm Springs, Ga., April 13 — (AP)— Franklin Delano Roosevelt's long and colorful public career is at an end.

A tragic though painless death halted it abruptly yesterday as the nation's 31st president seemingly was about to see the fruition of his plans for bringing lasting peace to a war-ridden world. He was 63 last January 30.

Death came unexpectedly at 3:35 p.m. (CWT) in a simply furnished bedroom of his Pine Mountain cottage. The cause: A "massive" cerebral hemorrhage.

Mr. Roosevelt came here March 30 for one of his periodic visits to seek rest and to bask in the sun. He had planned to stay another week, then return to Washington, spend a day and start out again for a cross-country trip to San Francisco to open the World Security Conference April 25.

All this now is up to his successor, Harry S. Truman of Missouri, with the aid of a sympathetic Congress.

The president's body, prepared during the night, was to be taken back to Washington by special train on the Southern Railroad leaving here at 10 a.m. (CWT) the train will reach the national capital at 9 a.m. (CWT) Saturday.

Mrs. Roosevelt arrived last night from Washington. She flew in an army plane to Fort Benning at nearby Columbus with Stephen T. Early, White House secretary, and Vice Admiral Ross M. McIntyre, White House physician and navy surgeon general.

Funeral services are to be held at 3 p.m. (CWT) Saturday in the historic east room of the White House.

The body will not lie in state. Burial will be at the family home at Hyde Park, N. Y., Sunday.

Presidential Secretary William D. Hassett said the funeral services would be of the same "utmost simplicity" the president decreed for his mother, who died in 1941.

Later — after midnight — Hassett gave out details for the funeral.

He said that six hours after the services in the East Room, the body will be entrained for Hyde Park, to arrive at the family estate on the east bank of the Hudson at 9 a.m., Sunday.

Burial will be at 10 a.m., in the family garden between the rambling stone and stucco house and the Roosevelt library.

Members of the cabinet and supreme court, heads of federal agencies, a representative group of senators and representatives, members of the family and friends will accompany the funeral party from Washington.

The East Room services will be conducted by Bishop Angus Dun of the Washington Episcopal Cathedral; Rev. Howard S. Woodin, son of Thomas Spurgeon Woodin, and Rev. John G. Magee, of St. John's Episcopal church across La Fayette Park from the White House.

The president prayed each March 4, St. John's until the inaugural date was changed to Jan. 20. In the last two years, however, he attended inaugural church services in the White House.

Conducting the burial service at the graveside in Hyde Park will be Rev. Dr. George W. Anthony, new rector of St. James Episcopal church where the president was senior deacon.

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"The American people and the United Nations have lost in Franklin Roosevelt a great politician of world significance and a pioneer in the organization of peace and security after the war."

He was elected to a fourth term a little more than five months ago and was inaugurated January 20, ten days before his birthday.

Many had tears in their eyes as they passed the word of Mr. Roosevelt's demise among polo players and foundation officials. The patients were looking forward to a visit from the president early last night. They were to put on a minstrel show for him, then re-do the act tonight for others.

Also cancelled, just as it was about to get underway, was an old-fashioned southern barbecue at the hilltop cabin of Mayor Frank W. Alcorn of Warm Springs, Mr.

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"STRICTLY PRIVATE"

By J. R. Williams



DEAR MOM—

ON THESE HERE MANEUVERS WE GOT TO MEET ACTUAL WAR CONDITIONS. BUT I CAN'T CONVINCE EM THAT I DON'T HATE MURDER MORE ABOUT THEM BOOBY TRAPS YOUR SON

PS: HAI! NO BOOBY!

It's a private letter from

Side Glances By Galbraith

By Walt Disney

Donald Duck

Freddie

Scorchy Smith

Henry

Poppey

Thimble Theater

Alley Oop

Boots

Our Way

Our Boarding House

With Major Hoople

Out of Our Way

Red Ryder

Red Ryder

Red Ryder

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MODEST MAIDENS

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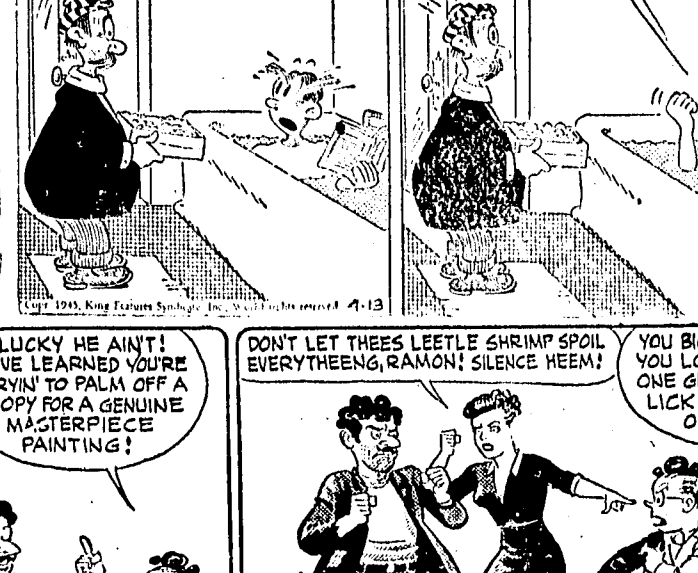
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WEATHER FORECAST

Arkansas: Mostly cloudy with showers and thunderstorms this afternoon, tonight, and Sunday, cooler Sunday and in northwest portion tonight.

(AP)—Means Associated Press
(NEA)—Means Newspaper Enterprise Ass'n.

PRICE 5c COPY

Ninth Army Battles Way Into the Outer Defenses of Berlin

—Europe—

Vienna Taken,
Reds Drive on

By JAMES M. LONG
Paris, April 14 — The Ninth Army fought slowly toward the outer defenses of Berlin today and other Americans to the south began Leipzig, noared the Russian lines and plunged deep into the city.

Mikado Palace
Is Set on Fire

London, April 14.—(R)—Powerful German offensive force, comprised of 100,000 men, broke through the historic Vistula, mounted new attacks on the Polish front and the Nazis' mountain fortifications in the Carpathians.

The Austrian capital on the Danube fell yesterday to the combined forces of the German and Italian Armies under Marshal Ruge. The city was captured by the Tschakowski Army after a week-long siege.

Germany's army of 100,000 Germans, by Moscow account, Vienna, second city of the empire, is expected to be the invader of the city.

By LSE SPOEKAER
Guam, April 14.—(UP)—Hordes of Superfortresses set Japan today and the Japanese Navy to flight.

Approaches of Dresden and near the city.

First and Ninth armies violently eliminated the Ruhr pocket, which was estimated to contain 150,000 men originally estimated as trapped.

Nearst Ninth Army troops last were reported 45 miles from the city.

The main building and sanctuaries of the city were destroyed. Japan's greatest memorials, the

Red Army and the 18th liberated or dominated by the Allies.

Moscow said that between March 15 and April 13, eleven German tank divisions were smashed as Russian forces closed in on the Austrian capital, and the Soviet radio last night said the Viennese were "in the hands of the Red Army."

Brandenburg plain.

Three army troops were 88 miles or less from Russian lines and within 25 of the Czechoslovakia frontier. Their drive across southeast Germany to within 10 miles northwest of the Saxony industrial city of Chemnitz (335,000) carried them 100 miles from the German

penal parades, and a resurgence of the serious Dowry case.

Explosion from the huge tank that ripped through the vital production area of Tokyo was heard more than 100 miles away.

Thousands of tons of high explosives and incendiaries were duplicated on the Japanese capital.

The Viennese celebrated their liberation with public waltzes in the city's squares. The streets were hung with Austrian and Soviet flags and the people danced in the Red Army with "unconcealed joy," a Moscow broadcast reported.

Meanwhile, Malinovsky's troops northeast of the capital captured near zone of German lines in the east.

Dresden, capital of Saxony, was 38 miles from Patton's swift armored columns.

German troops moved within 55 miles of the Skoda munitions works at Pilsen and 96 of the Czechoslovak capital of Prague.

Huge fires blazed furiously through the target area, one of Japan's most vital war production centers, as the Marianas-based B-29's completed the 16th raid on enemy capital.

The B-29 in which I was riding flew over Tokyo near the end of today's raid. Fires were

that arrived at Wijnitz 32 miles from
Brann (Breda) 10 miles from
the Soviet forces were
storming the Morava river along a
14-mile stretch and driving forward
on a 25 miles front in this sector.
Tolbukhin's tanks were rolling
back the Germans across Austria
west of Vienna between the Dan-
ube and the Danube.

of Jeno, (60,000), Zietz (35,000)
Sailfeld (16,000), Rudolstadt (16,
000), and the Dutch stronghold of
Aasen (20,000).

Canadian troops fought inside or
at the edge of the Dutch cities of
Groenigen (120,000), Arnham (89,
000) Appeldorn (71,158) and Zwol-
le (100,000).

Tokyo radio admitted that the
dutch army was fleeing from the
which raged several hours
the bombers left. The commun-
ist approximately 176 B-29's
part in the raid and claimed
41 of them were shot down and
others damaged.

Tolbukhin was driving hard toward Berchtesgaden, Hitler's Bavarian mountain stronghold, but perhaps more significant was Malinovsky's push into Moravia, which lay between the last arsenal for the crumbling Wehrmacht.

in Storms in Arkansas

The count was increased in the previously unreported death of Omer Tedder, 52, of Asher, Missourian. Tedder's wife also was killed. Obviously when the tornado struck their farm home.

Four of the nine known dead in Missouri Thursday night had reached 22 today.

The count was being penetrated by the swift advances of American armies which gained 30 or more miles in a day.

Brunswick (population 201,306), Jena (69,000) and the Dutch basin (100,000) (20,000) fell. With the loss of the aircraft carrier of Brunswick, Germany had lost half her

burning Tokyo. We dropped 100 feet before the pilot, Capt. E. E. Paquette, Burlington, Vt., 10, plane under control.

Smoke from the inferno was billowing high past ovens and must have arisen at least 10 miles into the air.

near Clarksville, Md., and his wife, 51, of Minnow Creek; and their daughter, Mrs. John Carey, 23.

Midgentry (337,387) was killed by Ninth Army armor and falling.

(Continued on Page Two)

In the target area were the Itadashi Arsenal, two other munitions plants and numerous smaller factories producing explosives, shells and chemicals.

Girl—a Genuine Love Match

By HAL BOYLE

Schlotheim, Germany — (AP)—Two American soldiers on the front in Berlin halted long enough to play cupid by arranging a marriage between a German girl and a soldier granted his permission in a letter which stipulated:

"If a German woman sinks so low as to marry a Frenchman, the Frenchman must prove he is worthy of her by serving in the

Sgt. John N. Nolen, 23.

rolling through town and asked us if we would please help them get married," said Sgt. Gerald E. "Honey" Mandt, New York City.

"The Frenchman was Jacques Rousseau, 24, of Ligneville, France. He wanted to marry a German girl — she was named Erna Gindler and was 22 years old — because she was Jewish."

"I was told by a German soldier that he refused to let her lover enter a German SS (Elite Guard) unit. 'If you do I won't marry you,' she stated firmly."

That was the status of the case when the American Army arrived on the scene.

"Let's go to a priest," said Sgt. Mandt.

His parents are Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Nolen, of Prescott, Ariz. His wife is the former Miss Juliette Nolen, of Prescott, Ariz.

Other survivors are: A. S. Nolen, Jr.; six sisters — Horace Pyc, Mrs. Phillip Nolen, Mrs. E. A. Gustafson, all of Prescott, Ariz.

"It was really a love match—and she was a real good-looking girl, slim and blonde. We told them that we would do what we could for them."

The Frenchman explained that they had tried repeatedly to get married but that the burgomeister would not allow it.

The priest agreed to perform the ceremony although the girl was a protestant and married the couple at once.

Afterward, the happy couple took a handsome radio liberated from an overrun Nazi party office, as a wedding gift.

For their honeymoon they moved to a small town in the mountains.

and a brother, Coy Nolen, arkana.

Sgt. Nolen was with an division which had been in since November 1942. He was graduate of Blevins High

Approximately 5 pounds of foods were given

re. Finally, the local Nazi party bigwig agreed to let them marry. He Very glad to do anything to bring them. "Honey, keep your feet in dry atmosphere."